PERSONNEL CLASSIFICATION

GENERAL TECHNICIAN

◇ Minimal or no field experience in spill response.
◇ Duties associated with mobilization, deployment and support functions.
◇ Tasks include:
• Boom Deployment. • Loading and unloading equipment. • Assembly of anchor systems. • Decontamination of equipment.
• Assembly of temporary storage devices.
◇ Possesses documentation of:
• Current 24 Hour (or higher) HAZWOPER. • Current HAZWOPER medical exam.

SKILLED TECHNICIAN

◇ Training and experience in spill response.
◇ Performed related activities as part of regular employment.
◇ Tasks include:
• Operation of skimmers, power packs and transfer pumps.
◇ Possesses documentation of minimum training requirements of the General Technician.
◇ Completion of 16 hours of training/experience (any combination) with:
• Response equipment deployment & use. • Staging area management & support. • Response tactics & equipment requirements.
• Boat safety, navigation, or operation. • Emergency response management. • Contingency plan familiarization.
◇ Completion of 16 hours actual spill response, exercises, field deployment:
• Operation of recovery equipment systems. • Decontamination procedures. • Deployment & use of containment systems.
• Operation of transfer & storage equipment systems. • Wildlife Hazing, capture, and stabilization (field training/experience).
◇ Minimum of 10 completed equipment proficiency checks (documented use of equipment).

TEAM LEADER

◇ Categories include Task Force Leader, Containment or Recovery Site Team Leader or Staging Area Manager.
◇ Attended training in the actions, responsibilities & tasks associated with management portions of an incident.
◇ Possesses documentation of compliance with the following minimum training:
• Meets training requirements for General Technician. • Meets training requirements of Skilled Technician.
• Completed HAZWOPER Supervisor Training. • Minimum of 20 completed equipment proficiency checks.

VESSEL OPERATOR, PROTECTED-WATER OR CALM-WATER

◇ Tasked with safe operation of vessels under 30’ in length and designed for operation in protected-water or calm-water environments or occasionally in conjunction with larger vessels in offshore response.
◇ Duties include:
• Towing & placing containment boom. • Setting & tending anchors. • Movement of equipment to remote sites.
◇ Possesses documentation of compliance with the following minimum training:
• Meets training requirements for General Technician.
• Meets one of the following criteria:
- Completion of 40 hours of equivalent training/experience on vessels including navigation, charting, vessel electronics, docking and maneuvering procedures.
- Current USCG Operator of Uninspected Passenger Vessel (or higher) license.

VESSEL OPERATOR, OPEN-WATER

◇ Tasked with safe operation of vessels larger than 30’ designed for sustained operations in an offshore environment.
◇ Duties include:
• Towing of containment boom. • Working in conjunction with barge containment operations. • Towing mini-barges.
• Operating skimmers to recover oil. • Providing management support to offshore operations.
◇ Possesses documentation of compliance with the following minimum training:
• Meets training requirements for General Technician.
• Meets one of the following criteria:
- Completion of 40 hours training/experience on vessels larger than 30 feet, including navigation, anchoring, vessel electronics, docking and maneuvering procedures.
- Current USCG 25 GT Near Coastal, or larger, license.
◇ Meets the following annual minimum training requirements:
• HAZWOPER Refresher. • 5 completed equipment proficiency checks.

VESSEL CLASSIFICATION

CLASS 1 – OFFSHORE RESPONSE VESSEL

Class 1 vessels are large, deep draft, steel hull vessels generally longer that 150 ft. and over 1,500 HP. These vessels are capable of providing all offshore services required during a responses, i.e.: major skimming systems, berthing, command vessel hauling cargo, etc. They generally have large open rear decks, elevated wheelhouses and are USCG inspected. They can be used in any offshore region of Alaska. These vessels may be able to provide limited support services to other vessels in the fleet, i.e.: berthing, meals, fuel, water, repair, etc. They are not restricted by seasonal or most sea ice constraints.

CLASS 2 – LARGE RESPONSE VESSEL

Class 2 vessels are slightly smaller that Class 1 vessels, typically less that 150 ft. in length. All are steel hulled with drafts generally less than 12 ft. They have forward or aft houses, (can include larger LCMs), and have adequate deck space for deployment/operation of VOSS systems, boom deployment/towing, and barge assist. They may have limited accommodation space. These vessels may be able to provide limited support services to other vessels in the fleet, i.e.: fuel, water, repair, etc. They are not restricted by seasonal or most sea ice constraints.

CLASS 3 – LARGE FISHING VESSEL

Class 3 vessels are the largest of the fishing fleet, including large seiners, longliners, gillnet boats and tenders. They may have steel, aluminum or fiberglass hulls. Deck space is adequate for small skimming system deployment/operation. HP is generally over 400, allowing them to tow boom up to ocean size. These vessels have accommodations, but are usually limited to the vessel crew plus 1 or 2. They are not restricted by seasonal use, but will be restricted in sea ice concentration over 70% ice cover.

CLASS 4 – SMALL FISHING VESSEL

Class 4 vessels are smaller fishing vessels, including seiners, longliners and gillnet boats. They have limited deck space and accommodations. They can be used for towing ocean boom in areas of lower current speed, but are well-suited for towing protected-water or calm-water boom. These vessels work best in nearshore areas with support from Class 1, 2 or 3 vessels. They are perfect for bays and protected waters. They are shallow draft vessels, made of aluminum or fiberglass and usually have no additional accommodations space. They may be limited by seasonal constraints and are not expected to work in sea ice concentrations over 50% ice cover.

CLASS 5 – GENERAL VESSEL

Class 5 vessels are small, generally less than 30 ft., with no accommodations. These day-use vessels are used for placing and towing protected-water or calm-water boom in nearshore areas or river mouths. They may be used for scouting, wildlife hazing/capture, and miscellaneous assignments within various on-water task forces. These vessels may be limited by seasonal constraints.

CLASS 6 – WORK BOAT OR SKIFF

Class 6 vessels are work boats or skiffs, open small boat type vessels, generally with outboard motors and no accommodations. They may be used to handle protected-water or calm-water boom in nearshore areas or river mouths and other miscellaneous assignments within on-water task forces. Class 6 vessels are generally not suited for transport/towing/working in exposed waters or handling long arrays of boom.

CLASS 7 – PASSENGER VESSEL

Class 7 vessels are passenger charter vessels designed and licensed to carry passengers such as supervisors, media, or regulatory agency representatives. They are generally for day use and can also be used to support safety staff, wildlife hazing/capture, and logistics support.

CLASS 8 – TOW VESSEL

Class 8 vessels are inspected or uninspected towing vessels, designed and equipped for towing large or small vessels.

CLASS 9 – DIVE VESSEL

Class 9 vessels are dive vessels, designed or equipped to support diving operations.

CLASS 10 – SALVAGE VESSEL

Class 10 vessels are salvage vessels, designed or equipped to support marine salvage operations.

CLASS 11 – TANK BARGE

Class 11 vessels are tank barges or tank vessels designed and equipped to carry liquid cargoes.

EQUIPMENT CLASSIFICATION

The equipment classification system used in this manual follows the system used in the World Catalog of Oil Spill Response Products – Eight Edition. The World Catalog in turn follows the standards of the American Society of Testing and Materials (ASTM), in particular F625-94(2000) Standard Practice for Classifying Water Bodies for Spill Control Systems. Equipment is rated to perform in one of the following operating environments:

Operating Environment	Significant Wave Height	Examples of General Conditions
Open Water	≤ 6 ft.	Moderate waves, frequent white caps
Protected Water	≤ 3 ft.	Small waves, some white caps
Calm Water	≤ 1 ft.	Small short non-breaking waves
Calm Water – Current	≤ 1 ft.	Small short non-breaking waves with currents exceeding 0.8 knots

Some equipment is transferable between operating environments; flexibility is a key tenet of any oil spill response.

[1] *Potter, Steve, ed. 2004. World Catalog of Oil Spill Response Products. Ottawa, Ontario, Canada: SL Ross Environmental Research Ltd.*